

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

OLD WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Governor Ben In His Happiest Vein.

His Eloquent Address at the Alumni Dinner—He Pays Official Respect to Mrs. Garfield.

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 9.—Governor Butler remained the guest of Representative Borden, and attended the commencement exercises of Williams College. Mrs. Garfield came up from Saratoga where she is staying, for her two sons, James and Harry, and took them away with her. At the close of the alumni dinner, Governor Butler learned that she was in town, and immediately entered his carriage and drove to the hotel where he heard she was staying. She had already left to take the train, but by dint of hard driving, His Excellency was able to overtake her at the railroad station, and there extended to her the official courtesies befitting the occasion.

At the alumni dinner President Carter introduced His Excellency as "the illustrious Governor of Massachusetts, who is welcomed by you as he is by us. We shall listen to him with pleasure as long as he sees fit to speak to us."

The Governor said: Mr. President, I may be permitted, I suppose, to say brother alumni of Williams College, because I am a brother-in-law. (Laughter.) My first and greatest duty is to tender to you every emotion of sensibility for the high honor conferred some years ago by this college upon me. I believe that it came from a sentiment honorable to yourself and patriotic to the last degree—that it came to me because having returned after four years' service in the war for the safety of the Union, I had at least shown a disposition to do all that I could for the service of the country, and in kind recognition of what I had done and tried to do, however little the first might have been. The enthusiastic devotion to liberty and law of Williams College was manifested in that direction by giving me its decoration in honor of patriots. (Applause.) I had known but little of Williams College; I had a recollection that I had an opportunity to do it a service, I suppose, but it was only a bounden duty of mine to do it, and I thought it might well have been forgotten by you. I hope this, because I should like to believe that if I didn't win the decoration by my labors in my profession I won it, not by labors in your service, but in the service of the country, and only in that manner.

You boast an ancient college ninety years old, more or less. Do you know how it happens that you are not 100 years older, which, but for a portentous set of circumstances which makes a chapter in colonial history, you might well have been? Not, perhaps, as a foundation as you are now by the foundation of Ephraim Williams, because he founded an academy, and his academy afterwards was turned into a college.

The Governor then related that in 1762 the people of Hampshire county, of which Berkshire county was then a part, wanted the Legislature, which then consisted of House of Representatives and Governor and Council, to incorporate a collegiate school or a college, for the reason that Harvard College was not then teaching the Orthodox faith. Harvard College not only repudiated that its teachings were orthodox, and that it could educate the youth of Massachusetts perfectly well, and that there was no need of a college in the western part of Massachusetts on that ground. Harvard College needed a new hall, to be built by the State, and the Harvard men told those from the western part of the State that if they would vote for the hall the Harvard men would vote for the college, which shows that "log-rolling" is not a new institution. It does not always work well. It didn't in that instance. The western men voted for the hall; the Harvard men carried this proposition by a small majority in the House, but they defeated it in the Council. The royal Governor then exercised his prerogative and chartered the college, but the Governor was prevailed upon to refer the matter to the king in council, and after that it was never again heard of. "Ninety years ago," he continued, "in 1803, was your college founded and named rightly in honor of Ephraim Williams, who founded the town if he didn't found the college and who defended it against savages. As he marched forth to defend Massachusetts against the incursions of the French and savages he made his will, and after remembering his relatives made donations for a free school in this place, and out of that donation has grown the college which rightly bears his name. A free school, free and open to all alike, but not free in thinking in the technical meaning of that term, because, although you have no foundation tied up with conditions that you shall keep to a peculiar religion or a peculiar religious faith, yet Williams has a history, and she has stood true to the faith of the fathers, bringing up her children in their devotions and in their belief from that time to this (applause), and morning and evening for ninety years there have gone up from her chapel ascriptions of praise and glory to the one God and His divine Son and to the Holy Spirit emanating from both. From that faith there has been no shadow of turning, and the only change, and that is not a change the only difference, and that is not a difference, the only distinction, and that is not a distinction, the great, brave Christian man—(referring to Dr. Hopkins)—would to God he were here to delight our eyes—has added only an interpretation to the law of justice, the law of love. (Prolonged applause.) May I be permitted a further word. I have nothing to do with religious creeds or religious beliefs upon non-essentials. Brought up in a Baptist college, it yet never seems to some that it was of any consequence what amount of water was used to give the sign to the liv-

ing soul that it belonged to Christ. Afterwards struck with the beauty of the liturgy and the litany of the Episcopal church, in rhythmic flow almost in numbers; satisfied with the Apostles' Creed and fully content to close the morning, Oh Lord, listen to our petitions as they are most convenient for us; I became a member of an Episcopalian congregation.

A SECOND TEWKSBURY.

Brutal Management of a Poor Farm—Prisoners Starved, Beaten and Murdered.

DALLAS, Tex., July 9.—Intense exultation and indignation prevail among county officials and the community at large at reports alleging brutal and criminal management of the county poor farm, where large numbers of convicts are sent to work out fines and sentences for misdemeanor and minor crimes. It is charged that prisoners are overworked, brutally treated, and even that some have been murdered by inhuman guards, and that no inquest have been held on any prisoners dying at the institution. The Daily Times sent a reporter to the farm and interviewed farm officials, convicts, and the best citizens of the county, and if the statements in the two columns reported are true the Dallas county poor farm is a miniature Siberia. John St. Clair was sent on 150 days' sentence for stealing a coat. He died a few days ago, and the cause is reported sunstroke; but other convicts say a guard, R. M. Watson, knocked him down with a club, because the prisoner claimed that he was sick and not used to hard work. The farm physician, Dr. Potter, attributed death to a sunstroke, but no inquest was held. John Shreeder a citizen of Hutchinson, declares his intention of having the remains exhumed and an inquest held at his own expense. Louis Abie said a convict died in the poor farm jail for lack of attention. Dr. Potter said that on the 27th or 28th of June H. F. Keithley saw Mrs. Kennin administer unmerciful whipping to a little eleven year old girl who is a voluntary servant to her father, Andrew McDonald, an invalid pauper, for no greater provocation than that the girl was swinging on the gate. The weapon used by Mrs. Kennin was a piece of board. The little girl got away from her and ran screaming under her father's bed. Mrs. Kennin pursued and dragged her out by the hair, saying, "You little devil." On the day preceding Mrs. Kennin beat the little girl with a fence rail. The doctor said the farm was carried on by brute force. The convicts were worked fourteen hours a day. Noah Richardson, an ex-convict, now in the employ of Mr. Michener, says he was loaded down with eighty pounds of chains, which were kept on him till he left. He said he worked the best he could, but the guard, Charles Cummins, kept cursing and abusing him, and finally started to strike him with a heavy stick, which he carried. Noah raised his hoe on the guard, who drew his pistol and made him go to his cell, where Kennin took the stick and beat him badly. The guard, who was soon after discharged, told Mr. Peyton he was only teasing Noah to see if he would resist. Noah and the convicts were fed on the bottom leaves of cabbage, pork, and corn bread; they had coffee of a morning; potatoes twice a week, and no supper on Sundays. When the grand jury came down on their periodical visits of inspection to the farm they had onions, beans, white head cabbage and a real good dinner. Mr. Peyton, an old and prominent citizen, says Superintendent Kennin always prepares for the grand jury by intimidating the prisoners. New convicts are instructed to tell visitors they are well treated or suffer the consequences. All sorts of reports can be heard in the neighborhood, and the above are given as samples. An official investigation with sensational developments is anticipated.

OUR INDIAN POLICY

As Set Forth in the Agreement of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The conference at the War Department between Secretary Teller, Secretary Lincoln, General Crook and Mr. Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the disposition of the captured Apache Indians, resulted in the following agreement:

Memorandum of the result of a conference between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of War and Brigadier General Crook, July 7, 1878:

In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Apache Indians recently captured by General Crook, under existing methods of administration, it is determined by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, after consideration, that the Apache Indians recently captured by General Crook, and all such as may be hereafter captured, or may surrender themselves to him, shall be kept under the control of the War Department at such points on the San Carlos Reservation as may be determined by the War Department (but not at the agency, without the consent of the Indian Agent), to be fed and cared for by the War Department until further orders.

For the greater security of the people of Arizona and to insure peace, the War Department shall be intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, and charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation and preventing the Indians from leaving it except with the consent of General Crook or the officers who may be authorized to act under him.

The War Department shall protect the Indian Agent in the discharge of his duties as agent, which shall include the ordinary duties of an Indian agent, which shall remain as heretofore, except as to keeping the peace, administering justice and punishing refractory Indians; all of which shall be done by the War Department, as above stated.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.
H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of Interior.

A WAR PROBABLE.

What France Is Aiming At In the Tonquin Affair.

The Real Status of Affairs—France's Ultimatum Not Yet Known.

LONDON, July 9.—According to dispatches received here from Shanghai, there is at present little likelihood that the controversy between France and China in the matter of Tonquin will be amicably settled. The fact that the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who had full powers to act, pronounced the demands of France inadmissible, and referred the new French Ambassador to the Foreign Board at Pekin, may be regarded as conclusive. That part of the Council of Mandarins which was disposed to follow Li, and adopt a conciliatory attitude will of course sustain him; while the remainder of the Board has from the first believed in upholding with a high hand the pretensions of the Middle Kingdom.

Unless therefore, the fresh instructions said to have been forwarded very recently by the French Foreign Office to its envoys are more satisfactory to China, we may expect to see diplomatic intercourse between the two countries broken off. Whether an attempt to enforce the claims of France by means of the military and naval force now on its way to Tonquin will be followed by overt hostilities on the part of the Celestial Empire, is a question whose answer may depend on the amount of encouragement which the Pekin Government receives from Germany and England. Should the two last named powers announce that they will not permit the troops to land, the two countries broken off. Whether an attempt to enforce the claims of France by means of the military and naval force now on its way to Tonquin will be followed by overt hostilities on the part of the Celestial Empire, is a question whose answer may depend on the amount of encouragement which the Pekin Government receives from Germany and England. Should the two last named powers announce that they will not permit the troops to land, the two countries broken off.

Precisely what was the ultimatum presented to Li Hung Chang by M. Tricou, the new French Ambassador, we do not yet know, and may not learn before the debate on the Tonquin question, which will probably take place in the Chamber of Deputies. But we know the base of agreement, drawn up by M. Tricou's predecessor, M. Bourree, and we have heard China's claim to suzerainty over Annam scornfully denied, not only by the newspaper organs of the Ferry Cabinet, but by the Minister of Foreign Affairs himself. M. Bourree, in his memorandum, tried to reconcile the claims of the two countries by acknowledging on the one hand, China's right of overlordship so far as the Annamese sovereignty was concerned, but conceding to France on the other hand, a species of protectorate over these districts of Tonquin which border the mouth and the middle course of the Red River. To lessen, moreover, the chance of collision between France and Chinese authority, a neutral zone was to separate the protected province from the Yunnan frontiers. If France had been sincere in the professions with which she has sought to explain to Europe her interference with Tonquin, she would have been content with the position secured to her by the project of agreement just described; but the scheme was repudiated, because the recognition of China's suzerainty would involve a disagreeable practical consequence, viz., that Chinese subjects would enjoy in Tonquin all the rights possessed by French citizens, and would be amenable, not to French consular courts, but to their own tribunals. It was feared, also, that China, if allowed to exercise any influence over Annam, would shrewdly frustrate the French plans of aggrandizement by causing the navigation of the Red River to be made free to the Western nations in order to be intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation as may be determined by the War Department (but not at the agency, without the consent of the Indian Agent), to be fed and cared for by the War Department until further orders.

ANOTHER GREAT BRIDGE

To Be Built Over the Niagara River—Its Description.

TORONTO, July 9.—The Canada Southern railway bridge over Niagara river is to be built at a point about 300 feet above the present suspension bridge. The contractors have engaged, under a very heavy penalty, to complete the whole work by the 1st of December next—about eight months from the time of beginning operations. The time occupied in building the suspension bridge was three years. A comparison will give an idea of the vast progress made in recent years in the art of bridge building. The new structure will embody a new principle never before illustrated by any large work actually finished. Two similar bridges, however, are now being built—one the new Tay over the Firth of Forth, Scotland, and the second for the Canadian Pacific Railway over the Fraser river, British Columbia. Bridges built after the new design are known as cantilever bridges. Each end is made up of a section extending from the shore nearly half way over the chasm. Each section is supported about its center by a strong tower. The outer arm having no support, and being subject like the other to the weight of trains, a counter advant-

age is given by the shore arm being anchored or weighted.

This style of bridge has been adopted so as to avoid the very great expense involved in the construction of a suspension bridge. The towers on either side will rise from the water's edge. Between them will be a clear span of 600 feet over the river, the longest double track truss span in the world. The shore arm of each cantilever having been built and anchored, the other arm will be constructed in sections of twenty-five feet, the whole being made self-sustaining as each section is added. The ends of the cantilevers will reach only 375 feet beyond the towers, leaving a gap of 125 feet to be filled. The link will be supplied by an ordinary truss bridge, which will be swung into place and rested on the ends of the cantilevers. Here provision will be made for expansion and contraction by allowing play between the ends of the truss bridge and of the cantilevers. At the same time the bridge will be thoroughly braced so as to prevent danger from the lateral pressure of the wind. The "wave" motion perceptible on a suspension bridge will not be felt on the new structure. The total length of the bridge will be 895 feet. It will have a double track and will be strong enough to bear two of the heaviest freight trains extending the entire length of the structure, and under a side pressure of wind at 75 miles per hour, and even then it is to be strained to only one-fifth of its ultimate strength.

The towers will not rest on bed-rock, as the rush of the river would sweep away any embankments or other works intended to be used for excavations, but the foundations will be in the large boulders that have dropped from the cliff during the past ages, the crevices being filled in with cement, making a solid foundation. The pressure will be so divided that upon the foundation rocks it will be only twenty-five pounds per square inch. The top of the stone structure will be fifty feet above the water level, and from these the steel towers supporting the cantilevers will rise 130 feet. From the tower foundations up the whole bridge will be steel, even inch of which will be subject to the most rigid tests from the time it leaves the ore to the time it enters the structure.

CHIEF MOSES

Wants Uncle Sam to Set Him Up in Business.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Chief Moses has had a further conference with Secretary Teller. The Secretary agreed to ask Congress to make appropriations to enable him to purchase for Chief Moses a sufficient number of cattle to furnish each of his band with two cows, to build a dwelling-house for Chief Moses at a cost of not less than \$1,000, to erect a school-house and maintain a school to construct a saw and grist mill, and to furnish each head of a family or male adult person with one wagon, one double-set of harness, one grain cradle, one plough, one harrow, one scythe, six hoes, and such other agricultural implements as may be necessary. All this condition that Chief Moses shall remove to the Colville reservation and relinquish all claims upon the Government for any land located elsewhere. The Secretary further agreed that if Moses and his people shall keep this agreement faithfully he is to be paid in cash in addition to all of the above, \$600 per annum during his life. The agreement is, of course, conditional upon Congress making the necessary appropriations, and Chief Moses will not be required to remove to the Colville reservation until the appropriations have been made. Moses expressed himself entirely satisfied with the result of the conference.

Threatening Our Canadian Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following letter in regard to changes in the Canadian customs laws has been received from the United States Counsel at St. John, N. B.

The parliament of Canada at its last session made changes in the customs laws which will seriously injure, if not destroy, the trade between the American importers and Canadian buyers. The new section of the law reads as follows: "When any duty of value is imposed on any goods imported into Canada, the value for duty shall be the fair market duty thereof when sold for consumption in the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the same were exported direct to Canada."

This act comes into force Aug. 1 after which date the dutiable value in the Dominion of all merchandise purchased abroad in bond will be the market value at the place of purchase.

More Irish Conspirators Convicted.

DUBLIN, July 9.—At the Sligo Assizes Rogerson, Tandy, Kelley and Houghton, implicated in the murder conspiracy, were found guilty. Two informers testified that the prisoners and a number of others, obeying the orders of a secret society, attempted, in March, 1882, to blow up the Weston House, in Galway. If they had destroyed the house and killed the inmates they were to receive £500; failing to take life, they were to receive £200 or £300. Five pounds of dynamite were exploded on a window sill, but little damage was done, owing to the lack of skill on the part of the conspirators. The judge, in summing up, spoke strongly against the prisoners.

Miss Van Lew Tendered a Clerksip.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Miss Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., whose services during the war in behalf of the Union cause and in aid of Union soldiers in Libby Prison, gave her some prominence, has been tendered a first-class clerksip in the Postoffice Department by Postmaster General Gresham, on the recommendation of General Grant. Miss Van Lew was postmaster of Richmond during President Grant's administration.

An. Gorrell, the negro charged with outraging, in an extremely brutal manner, a little deaf and dumb child in Greensboro, N. C., has escaped.

CHOLERA IN CHINA.

It Is Spreading Rapidly in Egypt.

It Is Getting Outside of the Cordon—The Manner in Which It Has Heretofore Reached This Country.

CAIRO, July 9.—Number of deaths Sunday, eighty-eight at Damietta, sixty-four at Mansurah, nine at Samanoud, seven at Shirbin, and one at Alexandria.

It is reported that a yacht is being prepared and will be held in readiness to take the Khedive to Naples in the event of a spread of the cholera making his departure necessary.

HONG KONG, July 9.—Cholera has broken out at Swatow and is raging violently.

CAIRO, July 9.—From Damietta ninety-six deaths from cholera were reported for Saturday. Mansurah forty-eight, Samanoud six, Shirbin six, and one only at Alexandria. Several cases have occurred among the gendarmes forming the cordon around the infected districts.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9.—Authenticated private news from points on the Delta is to the effect that the disease has a fast hold on several villages which are outside of the cordon at Damietta and other points. The natives who eat so free, but can only move from one infected village to another, and are driven out as fast as they arrive.

The location of Ismailia is such that it should have been comparatively safe, but it is stated that cases have appeared there, and the statement seems to be corroborated by the excessive quarantine regulations enforced about the town, on the land as well as on the water side. The epidemic is known to have appeared at Tantoh, which has been previously announced in danger.

This adds infinitely to the alarm felt here as it is on the direct line of communication between this city and Cairo. It seems hopeless to attempt to gain information from Port Said, and the worst fears are entertained as to its condition. Two very suspicious cases, which resulted in death almost at once after their discovery, were hustled out of sight so quickly that no trace can be found of them.

BINDISI, July 9.—The public has become so alarmed over the possible introduction of cholera from Egypt that the populace refuses to allow the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company to land its mail, and offered to use force if necessary to prevent it.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A close observer of the cholera epidemic in New York, writes as follows, in regard to its modes of transportation:

"It is only ten years since cholera was epidemic in the United States. In 1873 it was very general throughout the Mississippi Valley, there being over 7,000 cases in nearly 300 localities, and less than half recovered. Yet the echoes of the scare in Europe upon our shores are very faint, so strong is the feeling of security in the work of quarantine. Doubtless there is no sufficient cause for any present alarm. And yet it cannot be questioned that the ways of cholera are even more mysterious than those of yellow fever. Its poison is easily concealed and most portable, and there is no certain limit of time to its virility. So that in these days of easy travel and immigration no locality is entirely secure against attack. Thus, in 1873 three distinct centers of the disease were established at so remote points as towns in Ohio, Minnesota, and Dakota from poison brought by immigrants from Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The ships were perfectly healthy, and so were the people, until their goods were unpacked in the heart of this country in the cool North and remote West. Then the disease broke out in most virulent form. The inference is that not merchandise but luggage needs most careful attention. Cholera is neither infectious, nor contagious, nor, in this country, the result of local conditions as, for instance, yellow fever may be. The only way in which it is expected to reach the United States is by the importation of its peculiar poison contained in the excretions of a sick person and carried in clothing, bedding, etc. When the packages are opened, the dried particles, which may have survived during heat, cold, moisture, and lapse of time, may be breathed or swallowed. It can thus be seen what a problem quarantine against cholera is."

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVE., JULY 11, 1883.



OUR AGENTS.—The following persons are the authorized agents for the DAILY BULLETIN at the places named. Contracts for subscription or advertising may be made with them:

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6,552
The above number represents the circulation, each week, of THE DAILY BULLETIN. Advertisers are invited to call and assure themselves of the truth of the statement, and they are requested to bear in mind that our rates for advertising are the lowest.

The postoffice surplus for the present fiscal year promises to be about \$2,500,000.

The cholera is still raging at Damietta, and the latest reports show an increasing death rate.

It is estimated that 2,450 watches are manufactured in this country every working day in the year.

The receipts from the Scott law in Hamilton county, Ohio, up to last Saturday, amounted to \$300,000.

There is another rumored strike of telegraph operators, of whom there are twenty thousand in the United States.

The Governor of Arkansas has been urged to call out the militia to put down the outlaws who infest several counties.

The four men found guilty in Dublin of a conspiracy to murder have received sentences ranging from two to fourteen years.

W. H. WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Biggs House, at Portsmouth, has made an assignment. His liabilities are about \$8,000 and assets about half that amount.

There are threats in Texas that if the Government persists in trying the election cases the Judges and every one connected with the trials will be assassinated.

The lottery companies will fight Postmaster Gresham's order forbidding them the use of the mails, in the Courts. The New Orleans Company receives \$100,000 a month through the mails.

COL. ROEHLING, the chief architect of the great East river bridge, served an apprenticeship in Kentucky. His name is put as architect on a wooden bridge across Little Hickman creek, in Jessamine county, dated 1855.

The naval officers are expressing themselves freely about Secretary Chandler's order interfering with their domestic affairs. They say the Secretary has exceeded his authority, and many of them declare they will pay no attention to the order.

Some time ago Dr. H. D. Cogswell, a citizen of San Francisco, Cal., publicly announced that he would, if requested, present a handsome drinking fountain to each of the leading cities of the country. He has already heard from several, Albany in New York being the last. The foundations are said to cost \$8,000 each.

None of the designs thus far submitted for the new four cent postage stamp to be used after October 1st have proved satisfactory to the Postoffice Department. It appears that, "notwithstanding the various publications stating that the date upon which the new two cent postage law goes into effect is October 1st, hundreds of letters have been received at the Postoffice Department asking information on the subject."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "This is, indeed, a year of strange events. It seems to be true as reported that Col. A. M. Swope, of Kentucky, has declined a good fat Federal office. We believe this is the first instance on record of a Kentucky Republican who did not know what he was there for." That is a mistake. Col. R. M. Kelley resigned the same office in 1871. Mr. Elliott Wells, postmaster at Paris, gave up his office voluntarily in 1880, and Mr. John E. Blaine lately resigned his office as collector of the 9th revenue district in this State. All of these gentlemen are Republicans.

THE DUDE.

[Norristown Herald.]

A is the actress little while so great. B is his billiards, his bouquets, and bets. C is his cheek, cigarette, cane and collar. D is his drink on another man's dollar. E is his eye-glass and English pipe. F is the free lunch that he never spares.

G is the girl he endeavors to smash. H is his hat just as flat as his cash. I is his ignorant always does play. J is his lever, and him always. K is his knowledge of girls and such. L is his legs that are crooked and thin. M is his mustache, nine hairs to a side. N is his neck-scarf, a solid white. O is his oil man with his indorse. P is his pocket-book empty of course. Q is his quarrel when he gets a kick. R is the racket that makes him so sick. S is his shoes very sharp in the toe. T is his tailor, who with him uncle who's uncle's wife. V is the that makes him look wretched. W is his wash-woman sold-out. X is the Xmas tree to keep on his feet. Y is his yawn, for he's tired out quite. Z is the zig-zag he walks when he's right.

For and About Women.

Johanna Wagner, niece of the great composer, has been appointed a professor of singing at the Munich Conservatory. She is the first woman ever chosen for such a professorship in Germany.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's friends contradict the renewed story of her engagement to the Marquis de Louville. Mrs. Leslie was in London during June, in the height of the season. Lord Houghton gave a lunch to her, and in various ways she met a great deal of the literary society of London. But the compliment which she doubtless prizes the most was the personal attention of the proprietor of the London Illustrated News in calling to escort her over his establishment and give her an opportunity to compare it with her own.

One energetic woman did the work of mob in Michigan City, Ind. She dashed into the saloon in which her husband had become a drunkard, used a lamp in lieu of a club, and smashed every bottle. She was aesthetic in the extreme as to dress, besides possessing a thin figure and a soulful face. She introduced herself in Springfield, Mass., as "Pauline Dudley, principal of the Brooklyn Academy of Art," hired a hall and issued a circular that reads like a joke but proved potent to bring in numerous pupils at \$10 to \$20 dollars each. They were girls who had been touched by aestheticism, and of whom she promised to speedily make great painters. But she fled before the first lesson.

The old time settees, now rarely seen in the farm houses, their original abiding places, are to be seen on either side of the fire place in the parlor of a seaside villa.

Life on Mexican Haciendas.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mexican haciendas vary in size; some of the inclosures contain a space of from two to five acres, while others will cover an area of from twenty to forty. The writer was for a week the guest of an old hacienda, whose walls enclosed a space of seventy-five acres and were defended by 350 stout, well armed and experienced peons and servants. This property had been attacked and successfully defended eighteen times. The proprietor, Don Roberto R., was about 60 years old in 1871. He was born in the valley where his property was situated, and had never been a hundred leagues distant from it. Yet of his five sons one was educated at Flushing, N. Y., another in Paris, yet another in London, England, while two had never left him. He had six daughters, all of whom were as extremely ignorant as his three eldest sons were well educated.

A Georgia Woman's Nerve.

Henry County Weekly.

A Spalding county lady living in the vicinity of Double Cabin went out one morning recently to gather flowers, and, while bending over a bush, her hand came in contact with a moccasin snake which lay coiled up under the leaves. Simultaneously with the discovery, and before she could remove her hand, the snake ran up the sleeve of her dress and protruded its head from a small rent in the garment just below the shoulder. Quick as thought she grasped it by the neck and held it securely until she could summon her husband to her aid, who soon dispelled it.

Never by Newspapers.

Exchange.

Maladies which may be conveyed by a book, according to the Lancet, are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and, perhaps, phthisis.

RECKONRIGHT, Tenn., a white man and a negro committed an outrage on two little girls aged eleven and fifteen years, daughters of wealthy farmer. Both men were arrested, but refused to give their names. Both confessed and will probably be lynched.

SEVERAL prominent capitalists of Cincinnati and elsewhere have subscribed the funds necessary to a movement looking to the establishment of a cattle ranch in Wyoming. The amount subscribed is \$250,000 with the privilege of increasing to \$500,000.

GUITEAU's sister has brought another action in Chicago against her divorced husband, George Seville, asking that he be restrained from visiting her place of abode, and from defrauding her of her property, and that he be compelled to contribute to her support and that of her child, and to give her the assassin's effects. She claims to have supported herself and daughter by dress-making, and kept the child in a boarding school.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The following are among the leading Business Establishments of Maysville. Customers will find these houses reliable and occupying a commanding position in their respective lines.

SORRIES & SON.

Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers.

Are prepared to put up Electric House Bells which are not exposed in the room like the old style. Prices low. Call and see samples. Second Street, apidly MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. BROWNING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence south-east corner of Third and Sutton streets. Will give special attention to diseases peculiar to females. apidly MAYSVILLE.

A. FINCH & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR and HEMP.

Cnr. Third and Sutton Streets, mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. M. ROGERS,

—DEALER IN—

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

41 E. Sec. St. mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. HONAN'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Custom work a specialty. Large stock. All kinds in lowest prices. No. 47, Market street, two doors below D. A. Richardson & Co.'s grocery, add&wly MAYSVILLE, KY.

BURGESS & NOLIN,

—Dealers in Staple and Fancy—

DRY GOODS.

No. 3, Enterprise Block, Second Street, apidly MAYSVILLE, KY.

C. AMMON,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Second street, next door to Dr. Martin's apidly MAYSVILLE, KY.

C. ROBERT DAWSON & CO.

—Dealers in—

CIGARS and CONFECTIONERY.

ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY.

FRESH ROLLS AND CAKES EVERY DAY. Second Street, EAST MAYSVILLE.

C. S. MINER & BRO.

—Dealers in—

Boots, Shoes, Leather

And FINDINGS.

No. 1, Second, cor. Sutton streets, mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

F. R. T. H. N. SMITH,

DENTIST.

Will devote his whole time to the preservation of the natural teeth. Dr. C. W. Wardle will take charge of all the mechanical work, such as gold, silver, continuous gum, celluloid and rubber plates. mch30ly

E. GENEW & ALLEN,

STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE,

mantels, etc. Sets agents for the celebrated

Omaha and Leavenworth stoves. Roofing and gutters, etc., at reasonable and satisfactory prices. Second Street, between Market and Third streets, A. R. Glasscock's old stand. apidly

FRANK DEVINE,

—Manufacturer of—

CIGARS.

Proprietor of the celebrated brands: Hold the Fort, Parlor Queen and Mother Hubbard. Best cigars in the market. Full variety of smokers' articles. Second street, ally MAYSVILLE, KY.

H. TRAXEL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Ice cream parlors open for the season. Absolutely pure candies. Fresh bread of all kinds. Furnishing, weddings and parties a specialty. Prices low. mch30ly

G. M. WILLIAMS,

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Specifications furnished and all work promptly and satisfactorily done. Shop on second street, opposite High school. apidly MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. H. HEISER,

—Dealer in—

GROCERIES.

Pineapple Hams. Home-made Yeast Cakes. mch30ly SECOND STREET.

G. S. JUDD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Real Estate and Collecting Agency. Court St., apidly MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. COX & SON,

—Dealers in Staple and Fancy—

DRY GOODS,

SECOND STREET. mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

H. OLT RICHESON,

—Dealer in Staple and Fancy—

GROCERIES,

has REMOVED from his old stand to the building on Second street lately occupied by Charles H. Frank. apidly

H. HUNT & DOYLE,

—Every new shade in—

DRESS GOODS,

Crushed Strawberry, Electric Blue, Egyptian etc., and new Trimmings to match. Second St., mch30ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

JOHN WHEELER,

Daily FISH Market.

River, Lake and salt water fish. Prices reduced this day to 8 and 10 cents a pound. Market street, al8 MAYSVILLE, KY.

JOHN B. POYNTZ, JR.,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Oldest and best Companies. Insures for full value. Low rates. Losses promptly paid. No discounts. No delays. Office corner Third and Market streets. apidly

JAS. H. SALLEE, CLARENCE L. SALLEE

Sallee & Sallee,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Court Street, (apidly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

J. BLAKEBOROUGH,

THE BOSS

WALTHAM WATCH STORE

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVE., JULY 11, 1883.

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Publishers and Proprietors,
To whom Address all Communications.



YESTERDAY, a telegram
Across the wires came humming,
Which told us that the railway cars,
Like Christmas time, are coming.
So let us hold ourselves in check
And bottle up our bile,
For we can count it probable
They'll be here after while.

The street cars are expected to arrive in about ten days.

New wheat commands 90 and 95 cents a bushel in this city.

Local option is to be voted upon at Doyer on Monday, August 6th.

THE DAILY BULLETIN has twenty-five regular subscribers at Mayslick.

There are two vacant buildings on Second street and both are desirable business locations.

The hub and spoke factory, formerly Cords' Mill, at Flemingsburg, burned on Tuesday afternoon.

An effort is being made by some of our leading business men to establish a woolen mill in this city.

We are informed that Samuel Bulger will be brought to this city next Saturday to be arraigned for trial.

A lot of stone belonging to the city obstructs the upper grade. It should be taken away as soon as possible.

Mrs. A. Finch & Co. received, today, a crop of new wheat from Mr. Charles Marshall, of Fleming county.

Some of the rubbish left after the market house was torn down still obstructs Market street. It should be removed.

Mr. S. J. Daugherty is shipping to Mayslick to-day a large lot of freestone flagging, which he will put down at the residence of Mr. John T. Wilson.

MARSHAL REDMOND, this morning, in arresting for drunkenness a man named Workman, who lives near Tilton, was struck by him on the head with a stone and severely hurt.

The postoffice at Springdale is now presided over by Mr. George D. Jenkins, one of the cleverest men in the neighborhood. In his honor the name has changed to Jenkins.

Mr. J. G. Jaquith will exhibit his patent spindle at the Louisville Exposition, and, we are informed, will take with him several workmen from the Maysville Cotton Mills to operate it.

At the race course this week Mr. George B. Thomas drove his bicycle a mile in four and a half minutes. This is the best time any of the Maysville wheelmen have yet made.

The Washington Fire Company have concluded not to make any improvements at the Opera House this season, nor will there be any repairs made because none will be needed.

The ice company in sinking the well at their factory have struck a layer of solid rock, and the progress is necessary slow. They hope to obtain water at the depth of about eighty feet. The well is already a little over forty feet in depth.

The "Eldorado" is the name of a handsome new omnibus now running between this city and Tollshoro, the property of Mr. S. E. Pollitt. It is made in the latest style and has all modern conveniences, and the patrons of the line will find it very comfortable.

An application for a continuance in the Cooper murder case was promptly refused by Judge Cole on Tuesday, and his ruling in the matter meets the cordial approval of the public. When criminals understand that punishment is swift and certain there will be less crime.

Mr. F. F. Shaw, who has been the secretary of the Ripley Fair Association since its organization, has resigned his position. He has been an indefatigable and zealous worker in the cause, which fact has been handsomely acknowledged by the board of directors in a series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting. His ability, integrity and faithfulness are especially referred to in a complimentary way.

The handsome solid silverware lately presented to Mr. John E. Blaine, by his associates in the revenue department, may be seen in the show windows of Albert's China Palace. It is certainly very handsome and artistic. The engraving, which has been done with great taste and skill, is the work of Maysville artist, Mr. John Ballenger. So it will be seen that work of this kind can be done in Maysville as well as elsewhere.

For the BULLETIN.

EVENTIDE THOUGHTS.

The human heart has hidden treasures in secret kept, in silence sealed; the thoughts, the hopes, the dreams, the pleasures, whose charms were broken if revealed; And days may pass in dull confusion, And nights in noisy routs may fly, While lost in fames or wealth's illusions, The memory of the past may die.

But then on hours of lonely nursing, Such as in evening silence come, When soft as birds their pinions closing, The heart's best feelings gather home. Then in our souls there seems to languish A tender grief that is not woe, And thoughts that once wrung groans of anguish. Now cause some gentle tears to flow.

And feelings once as strong as passions Float softly back—a faded dream, Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations The taste of others' suffering seem.

Oh! when the heart is freshly bleeding, How it longs for that time to be When through the mists of years receding Its woes will live in reverie.

And it can dwell on moonlight's glimmers, On evening shades and loneliness, And while the sky grows dim and dimmer Heed no unmeasured woes distress.

Only a deeper impress given,

By lonely hour in darkened room,

To solemn thoughts that soar to heaven,

Seeking a life and world to come.

Aberdeen, Ohio.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

The regular July term of the Mason Circuit Court convened Tuesday morning in this city, Hon. A. E. Cole presiding. The following persons were sworn as Grand Jurors: Dr. H. C. Morgan, foreman; Wm. Wynn, Charles Kenmon, Enos Myall, Wm. Browning, Thomas L. Best, Abner Hord, John W. Power, J. H. Rice, Thomas Neal, G. A. McCracken, Robert Yancey, Joel Laythen, J. J. Thompson, W. H. Pollitt, and Campbell King.

The following were sworn as petit jurors: John Perrine, John Hall, Chas. Plisher, Wm. Bateman, John Clarke, W. E. Tabb, John Osborne, John Wells, Thomas Chinn, Alex. Mayhugh, Robert Terhune, O. D. Burgoine, F. M. Vicroy, Alex. Branel, E. Berry, S. N. Meyers, Azro Browning, Frank Reynolds, Robert Marshall, S. N. Smoot, Julius Culbertson, John Paul, James Cahill, and H. M. King.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Cooper, for murder, was set for trial on Thursday the 12th inst.

Sales of Land.

The following changes in the ownership of land have been recorded at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, since our last report:

Ross P. Gault and wife to John T. Tucker, 30 acres of land on the Clark's Run Turnpike, consideration, \$3,500.

Martin Linton and others to E. M. J. Fleming, lot 265x381 feet in Smoky Hollow; consideration \$50.

Joseph Varian and wife to Wm. A. Taylor, 49 acres of land in Mason county; consideration \$50.

John W. Gault and wife to James R. Parke, house and lot on the east side of Limehouse street; consideration \$1,000.

J. W. Gault and wife to James S. Prather, house, 1 road and 2 poles of land on North Fork; consideration \$50.

James S. Prather to J. W. Gault, 3 rods and six poles of land on North Fork; consideration \$15.

John Paul and others to J. W. Gault and others, 15 poles of land on North Fork; consideration \$15.

Martin S. Price and husband to Collins, Route No. 1, Box No. 174, 175, corner of Lexington and Fourth streets, in the Fifth Ward of Maysville; consideration \$1,400.

Mary E. Layton and husband to W. R. Robinson, one-half acre of land; consideration \$100.

Democratic Committee Meeting.

The following official notices explain themselves:

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Frankfort, Ky., July 7, 1883.

Judge Garrett S. Wall, Chairman, John W. Alexander, John Collins, Geo. W. Mull, Joshua H. Watson, W. P. Clark, Thomas Downing, S. C. Cift, Jerry C. Grove, Leslie C. Jones, John Thompson, and Carter C. Dugay, members.

The Democratic State Central Committee has this day appointed you an executive committee for Mason county, vested with all the powers and charged with all the duties pertaining to such committees. Your special attention is called to circular No. 1, issued by this committee May 30, 1883. Very respectfully,

H. T. STANTON, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE, KY., July 9, 1883.

All members of the executive committee for Mason county, will meet at my office on

Monday, July 16, 1883, at 10 a. m. Business of

importance will come before the meeting and the members should be ready to act when they have in the meantime.

GARRETT S. WALL, Chairman, Secy. Ex. Committee.

ALEXANDER, Secy.

THOMAS, Secy.

DOWNING, Secy.

CARTER, Secy.

DUGAY, Secy.

LESTER, Secy.

THOMPSON, Secy.

JOSEPH, Secy.

JOHN, Secy.

WATSON, Secy.

CLARK, Secy.

PEPPER, Secy.

CLIFFORD, Secy.

FRANCIS, Secy.

PEARCE, Secy.

CHENOWETH, Secy.

SHULTZ LEACH, Secy.

LAWRENCE, Secy.

ROBERTSON, Secy.

WILLIAMS, Secy.

WILSON, Secy.

